

Lee Kay

Became a Photographer
for Utah Fish & Game

1925

—25 Years Ago—

The Fish and Game Association has succeeded in having a number of fine pheasants planted in this vicinity this week. It is always closed season for the killing of these birds. 3-3-30

Trout of 1948 Arrive Here As Tiny Eggs

By STAN MARGULIES

Trout, which in the summer of 1948 will bring joy and rapture to the hearts of Utah fishermen, are arriving in great quantities from distant places.

Any medium-sized fisherman could hold a season's catch in two hands now, for the nine and 10 inch trout of next year are only pearl-sized eggs. In the next 14 months the state fish and game commission will feed the fish, watch them with care, truck them or carry them via horseback to streams and lakes all over the state, and then keep an eye on the fishermen to make sure they don't take too many.

Meets the Fish

Chief of the fish guardians is stocky M. J. Madsen, whose official title is superintendent of fisheries. He's spending a lot of time at the railroad depots these days, giving the glad-hand to thousands and thousands of beautifully colored trout eggs.

The eggs—rainbow, brown, brook—come from many spots: New Hampshire, Canada, Idaho, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

As soon as the big wooden crates, weighing about 150 pounds, are unloaded, the first step is to check the icing. "Eggs can travel for eight or nine days if certain precautions are taken," Madsen said. "They can't be too hot or too cold. And most of all, they must be kept moist."

Special Crates

To achieve this ideal traveling situation, the fish and game department has made special deluxe compartments for the fishermen's delight. The wooden crates have a celotex lining and are so constructed that the racks are surrounded by ice.

Each tray has a dish towel wrapped around the eggs and the ice keeps the cloth moist, which in turn keeps the eggs in perfect condition. Usual shipments run anywhere from half a million to a million eggs at a time.

After the eggs are checked, Mr. Madsen trucks them to any one of the dozen hatcheries in the state—Midway, Salt Lake, Morgan, Logan, Kamas, Springville, Loa, Beaver, Panguitch, Fountain Green, Glenwood or White Rocks.

Now comes the tricky part. The eggs are at a comparatively low temperature. The water in the hatchery is about 55 degrees. The next hour or two is crucial for any sudden change in temperature will kill the eggs quickly. The fish men fix a tub with the water cooled to the exact temperature of the



All those tiny globules will be beautiful trout in 1948. Note the packing—the fish trays are surrounded by ice. That cloth around the eggs absorbs the dampness and keeps the eggs moist.



Checking to see if the fish eggs got proper attention en route is M. J. Madsen, right, superintendent of fisheries. Robert J. Mulryan, left, and Paul A. Twelves, of vehicle service, look on.



She Turns Squirrels Into Profit

By JACK B. EVANS
SATSOP, Wash. (UP)—Mrs. Cliff Rice is public enemy No. 1 to squirrels, but her business—one of the strangest in the nation—nets her \$35,000 a year, so she isn't much worried.

The business is the Reed Seed Co., which markets seed from the famed Douglas, Noble and Silver fir trees of the Pacific northwest all over the world and to tree nurseries throughout the nation.

Crazy Dream

Mrs. Rice explained she is an ardent student of nature and had a "woman's crazy dream about doing a new kind of business and persisted in it."

Mrs. Rice said in some sections of the nation squirrels store nuts for the winter.

"In Washington and Oregon," she said, "they store up evergreen cones."

Mrs. Rice buys cones by the sack from pickers she sends into the woods in search of squirrels' caches of food. She pays \$1.50 to \$7 a sack, depending on variety and quality.

Squirrels Resent It

"Guess I'm the squirrels' No. 1 villain. They don't like to have their caches looted," she said.

"Some come down to within a few feet of the pickers and dance and scold like crazy. Others get so excited they try to start building a new supply immediately."

She said some squirrels store as many as 15 sacks of cones in one cache. Discovery of one of these caches can net the picker as much as \$90. She said these are, however, average caches running about eight sacks.

Hollow Trees

Squirrels store cones in hollow trees or in holes around the roots of trees, Mrs. Rice explained.

"At higher elevations the caches are largest and sometimes will be completely restored by one squirrel in two weeks," she said. "And each of the little animals guards his stores zealously against his neighbors."

She purchased 7000 sacks of cones this season and could have used nearly twice that much for

ONLY IN WASHINGTON

It's a Problem To Be Proper

By RUTH COWAN

WASHINGTON (AP)—The White House, by resuming its prewar social calendar, has presented new congressional wives with even more problems.

Already harassed looking for a place to live, the newcomers have little time to think about parties—and the White House move is the signal that it's all right to be gay again.

Those who are situated so that they can entertain are faced with:

1. The question of how formal is formal?

2. That old dabbil Protocol, or who ranks whom?

Does a resumed era of "pomp and circumstance" mean a return to "days at home" for din-

Washington," advises that when there is doubt as to which of two persons bears the higher social rank it is wise not to invite them both to the same dinner.

Mrs. Shaw recommends not asking the speaker of the house and the president pro tempore of



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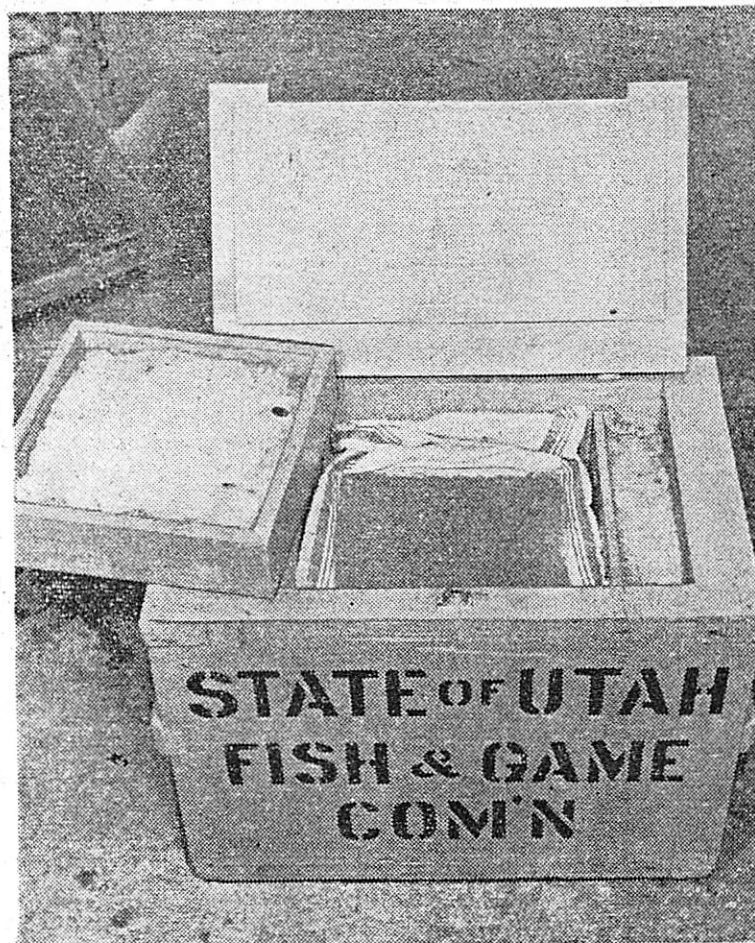
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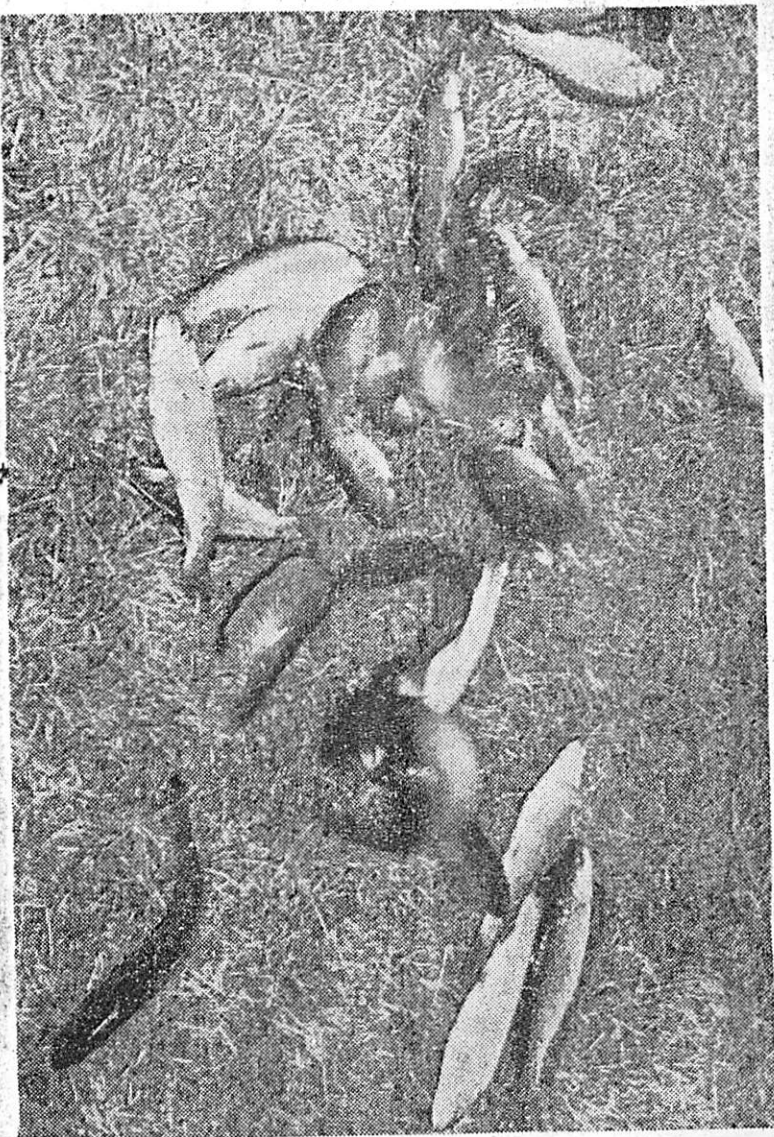
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G. I. S RUSH FOR GOLD IN ALASKA

FAIRBANKS, Alaska (UP)—
There is a new gold rush in
Alaska which rivals in enthusi-
asm, if not in rich strikes, the
famous rush of '49.

Today's prospectors are sol-
diers stationed in Alaska. Their
gold rush is sponsored by the
USO and is classed as off-duty
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Confronted by soldiers freshly
arrived from the United States
for postwar duty and demand-
ing "the shortest way to an un-
discovered gold mine," the USO
leased eight old mining claims

Drugs May Extend Man's Life Span

RENNSELAEER, N. Y., (UP)—Medical science is faced
with the challenge to give man health so he can live to be 125
to 150 years, two scientists in research have concluded.

The combined statement was made by Theodore L. Klump,
president of the Winthrop Chemical Co., and Dr. Maurice L.
Tainter, director of the Sterling-
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"The success of our efforts to
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Does a resumed era of "pomp
and circumstance" mean a re-
turn to "days at home" for dip-
lomats, the wives of cabinet of-
ficials, senators and representa-
tives?

It's Just Because

Even before the war the trend
in entertaining was toward the
informal. Balls became dances.
The custom of formal calls—on
diplomats on Fridays, on cabi-
net wives on Wednesdays, on the
wives of senators and represen-
tatives on Thursdays and Tues-
days, respectively—was dropped.
One thing is certain, this is
still a protocol town.

Hostesses newly arrived in
town are hearing tales of prom-
ising political careers nipped be-
cause somebody didn't get the
place he—or she!—thought he
should have at a dinner table.

When in Doubt

Carolyn Hagner Shaw, in her
newly revised "social list in

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She purchased 7000 sacks of
cones this season and could have
used nearly twice that much for
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of thing hawked reporters
look for.

If one entertains two or more
senators at the same table, the
one who has been returned
often by his constituents
ranks. But if there are several
senatorial guests elected the
same year and sworn in at the
same time, well, they rank ac-
cording to whose state got into
the Union first.

Wives take their husbands'
rank. As a starter rule, Mrs.
Shaw advises that it is official
position and not personal friend-
ships that count in "making out
place cards for a formal dinner.
Anyone who thinks this is a
"woman's world" note this: An
officer in the W A C, W A V Es,
S P A R S or women's marine
reserve is preceded by a male
officer of the same rank.

"WE CAN AND DO SELL FOR LESS"

For One Week Only! Terrific Savings for You!

UP 1/ ON ALL Chairs and



Morgan, Logan, Kamas, Spring-
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add more water until it is 55
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placed in the hatchery and the
long process is begun.

The hatcheries at the present
time are operating at more than
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every year they carry a double
load—the fishes for both 1947
and 1948.

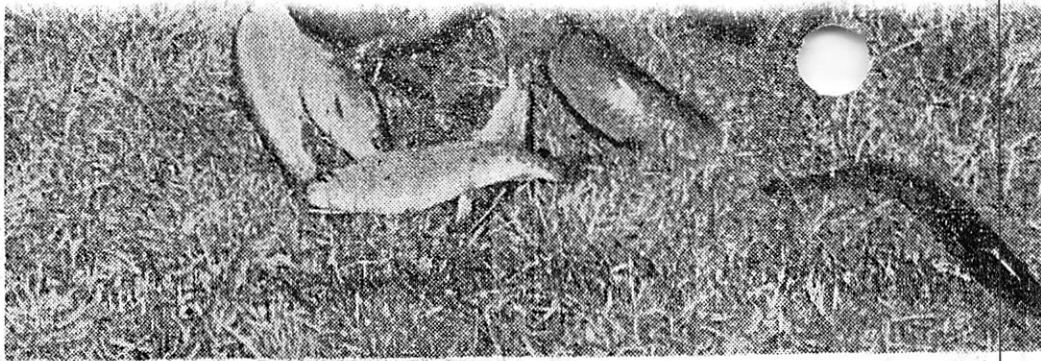
About May 1 things begin to
ease up, for that is the time the
department starts to plant the
trout that will be caught this
summer. And the fish planting
is a big operation—approximate-
ly 15 million fish are put in Utah
streams and lakes every year,
of which close to two million
are legal size.

Two Kinds

"We've got two kinds of fish-
ermen to satisfy," Madsen said.
"The ones who just go to the
nearest stream in their car, step
out and drop their line. And
then we have those who like to
pack in to some lake high in the
Uintahs for a week of real out-
door life."

The first kind is, of course,
more numerous and trucks carry
great loads to the popular places.
For the others, the department
has to make elaborate arrange-
ments to haul the fish via horse-
back to the mountain lakes and
streams.

This year they expect more
fishermen will be casting than
ever before, but like many oth-
ers, they made their Centennial
plans several years ago. They
doubled production at the Salt
Lake hatchery this year by
building a complete new sys-
tem of trout ponds and, accord-



Any fishing license-holder in the state would be proud to haul home a catch like this. It takes 14 months for the trout eggs, which are now ing into the state by millions to grow to legal size.

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There is a new gold rush in
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Today's prospectors are sol-
diers stationed in Alaska. Their
gold rush is sponsored by the
U S O and is classed as off-duty
recreation. But that doesn't
keep the G. I. "sourdoughs" from
hoping to strike it rich.

Confronted by soldiers freshly
arrived from the United States
for postwar duty and demand-
ing "the shortest way to an un-
discovered gold mine," the U S O
leased eight old mining claims
near Fairbanks. There the off-
duty miners pan for gold and
dream of the day they become
millionaires.

Living near by is a veteran
sourdough who supplies the nov-
ice prospectors with advice on
panning techniques, between tall
tales of the Klondike's history.

ing to Madsen, no one, either
resident or visitor, should miss
a trout this summer.

Drugs May Extend Man's Life Span

RENNSELAER, N. Y., (UP)—Medical science is
with the challenge to give man health so he can live to b
to 150 years, two scientists in research have concluded.

The combined statement was made by Theodore L. Klumpp,
president of the Winthrop Chemical Co., and Dr. Mauri
Tainter, director of the Sterling-
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"The success of our efforts to
prolong existence to this sup-
posed natural life span depends
upon our ability to maintain the
life line of blood supply to the
body tissues," Dr. Klumpp said.
"Few die from old age; they die
prematurely from degenerative
diseases."

"With advances already made
and without the benefit of spec-
tacular discoveries that might
come from research laboratories,
it has been optimistically pre-
dicted that there will not be less
than 21,000,000 people 65 years
or older in the United States in
1980."

Many Advances Made

Dr. Tainter cited six of the
many medical advances since
1870 which have lengthened life
expectancy from 34 years to 65
years, the present average. They
are anesthesia, Pasteur's bacte-
rial findings, sulfa drugs, peni-
cillin, antimalarials, and nutri-
tional aids.

"Anesthesia transformed sur-
gery from a 'butcher art' to a
science," he said. "Pasteur's
monumental research, revealing
that infections are caused by
microscopic living organisms,
bacteria and viruses, was the
first great step toward the pre-
vention and cure of infections."

Dr. Tainter singled out the
sulfa drugs as providing a major
means for prolonging life. He
explained that their use by
physicians had greatly reduced
the death toll of blood infections,
pneumonia and meningitis.

Penicillin, intensively studied
in the laboratory Dr. Tainter
directs, succeeded in curbing
some infections when sulfa com-
pounds failed. Now the doctor
and his aides are experimenting
to find allied agents of penicillin
to block other infections.

Health Can Be Packaged

"The development of nutrition-
al aids has proved another factor
in reducing the death rate," Dr.
Tainter said. "Health can now
be packaged and delivered to the
physically wrecked and under-
nourished. Mineral compounds
curb rickets in sunless climates.
A powder containing niacin re-
duces pellagra in our own
southern states. Vitamins and
minerals strengthen anemia vic-
tims. The newer amino-acid
hydrolysates restore body tis-
sues, proving of great aid in
rapid healing of serious wounds
and burns, and for maintaining
life after major operations."

While much remains to be done

to cure specific degenerative
eases of old age, Dr. T
points out that those with
tes were once given but
years to live but now the
insulin may live to old age.
pernicious anemia victim
ways died quickly. Now
injections save them.
some kinds of meningitis
fatal to 95 per cent of it
tims. Now sulfa drugs
about 95 per cent.

Two Kings Cause a Big Crisis

MAJURO, Marshall Is.
(UP)—The navy's military
ernment setup on Majuro
is providing its administ
officers with some laughs
with the headaches.

Lt. William Rogers, a mi-
government official from
cah, Ky., outlined for rep
touring the Pacific islands
the natives on near-by Lau
land believed was a "crisi-

The principal village on
island is in the unfortunat
sition of having two
King Lainlon is recognize
the navy as the hereditary
of the village. King Jit
head of the minority part

Trouble in the village
touched off when King Jit
subjects each gave a nick
the Red Cross. When
Lainlon's following found
about the contribution, the
kicked in with a dime.

Jitan countered by taki
large supply of bananas
coconuts to Red Cross head
ters. That was too much
Lainlon, who sent word by
to Majuro that trouble
brewing in the village.

Rogers made the 22-mile
from Majuro to Laura in a
crash boat. He was met at
pier by both kings, who w
to tell their side of the
first. Rogers arranged
rate conferences with
king.

He salved their wounded
ings by pointing out that
sides were actually trying
good, and that there wa
cause for friction.

The kings shook hands
sheepishly admitted they
making a mountain out
mole hill.

IRISH TUNES AND SONGS

RECORD ALBUMS

- DA 495, Decca—St. Patrick's Day—Bing Crosby.....\$4.73
C-116, Columbia—Songs of Erin—Kate Smith.....\$3.14
M-1090, Victor—Irish Songs—James Melton.....\$4.15
SP-7, Victor—Album of Memories—Blanche Thebom.....\$1.84

SINGLE RECORDS

- Decca 23786—It's the Same Old Shillelagh; Who Threw the
Overalls in Mrs. Murphy's Chowder?—Bing Crosby.....79c
Decca 23830—'Twas Only an Irishman's Dream; How Are
Things in Glocca Morra?—Dick Haymes.....79c
Decca 23495—MacNamara's Band; Dear Old Donegal—
Bing Crosby.....79c
Victor 1691—Macushla; A Little Love, a Little Kiss—
Richard Crooks.....79c
Victor 1320—Mighty Lak' a Rose; The Rosary—Fritz Kreisler.....79c
Victor 788—When Irish Eyes Are Smiling; Wearing of the
Green—John McCormack.....79c
Victor 1464—The Kerry Dance; Danny Boy—Schumann Helnk...79c
Victor 1248—Beautiful Isle of Somewhere; God Will Take Care
of You—Marion Talley.....79c

ZCMI

RECORD DEPARTMENT

EAST OF TEA ROOM

Utah Fishing Season to Open Year Round

W202 11-15-84

SALT LAKE—What started out as an experimental decision with some of the more popular waters, Deer Creek Reservoir included, throughout the state, has now turned into an unprecedented decision by the Utah Wildlife Board.

The board decided to adopt year round fishing for the 1985 season. The five member citizen board voted unanimously to adopt the new regulation proposed by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, including opening most Utah waters to fishing year round. Year round fishing will greatly increase fishing opportunities for Utahns while dispersing fishing pressure throughout the year.

In addition, Utah fisheries managers are preparing an entirely new format for the fishing regulations. The 1985 Fishing Proclamation will be in newspaper tabloid format with a map, general regulations and specific area regulations on special waters. An individual will simply check the general regulations, then refer to the area section where their favorite fishing water is located, to determine if any special seasons or limits apply.

The new regulations keep the eight trout bag limit year round with some exceptions. In northern Utah (Cache, Weber, Morgan and Davis counties) the winter limit on rivers and streams will be four trout; limits on lakes and reservoirs will remain at eight. Salt Lake area rivers and streams will have a two trout limit during the winter. These reduced winter limits are necessary on the low elevation streams that generally have good access and high fishing pressure. Elsewhere in the state, limits will not vary from summer to winter. Board member Jerry Little remarked, "Winter fishing should provide a season of sport, not one of harvest. It's a recreational experience rather than simply filling the freezer."

One controversial issue dominated discussions of the Board and citizens attending the meeting. The Green River below Flaming Gorge. The Board heard comments from the public at two public meetings in September, during a comment period in October and at today's meeting. Dr. Hugh Hogle, Board Member from Salt Lake City, proposed to adopt the DWR recommenda-

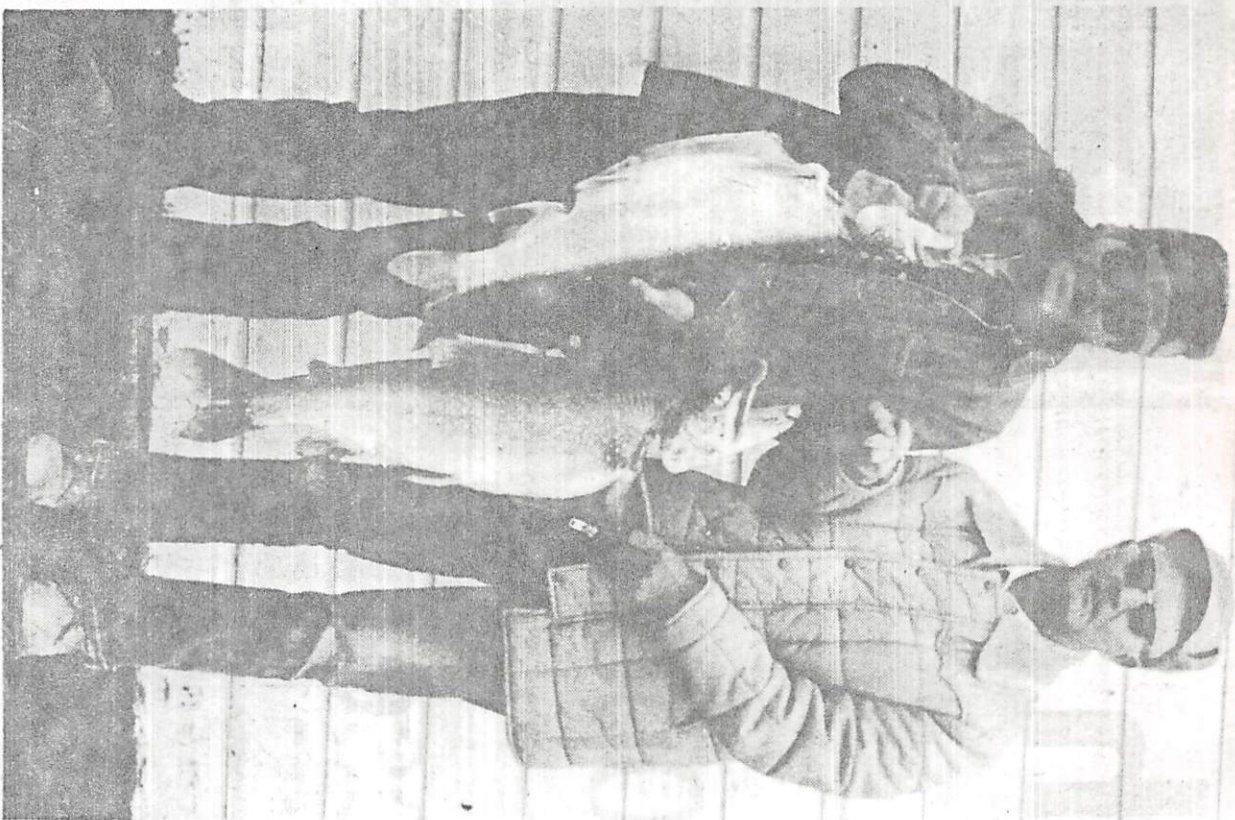
tion saying, "We are violating the public trust if we deviate from the proposed regulations this late in the decision process." Fishing on the Green River will be permitted year round with artificial lures and flies only. The bag limit will be two trout under 13 inches and one over 20.

A major concern addressed by the Board centers around the proposed license fee increase and year round fishing. Bill Geer, acting director for the Division of Wildlife Resources,

said that fisheries management activities will not be changed for the first year. He added that year-round fishing will have to be evaluated next fall if the DWR is not granted a fee increase.

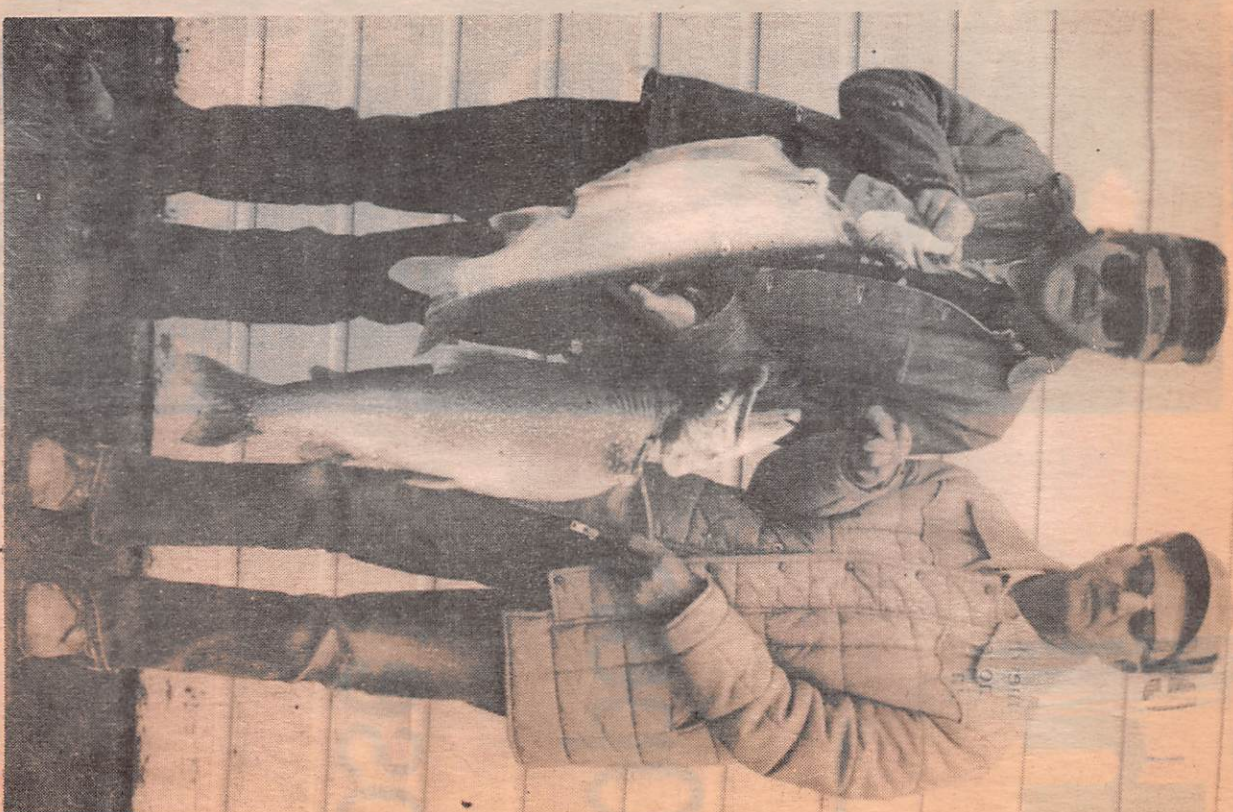
Wildlife Board Chairman Warren Harwood summarized the concern for funding. "I hope that you sportsman here take the time to talk to your legislators regarding this license increase." The Utah Legislature will determine license fees when it meets in January.

November 29, 1984



Rex Allred, right and Doug, hold up the Mackanaw they caught this past week at Flaming Gorge.

November 29, 1984



Rex Allred, right and Doug, hold up the Mackanaw they caught this past week at Flaming Gorge.

29 Nov 1984

Year-round Fishing Starts in January

29 Nov 1984

Since the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources announced year-around fishing, many anxious fishermen are confused about when the new regulations take effect. Fishing will be open year round starting January 1, 1985. The '84 general season, however, ends November 30.

Year-round fishing was approved by the Utah Wildlife Board in early November. Fisheries managers hope to provide increased fishing opportunities and disperse fishing pressure throughout the year. Most Utah waters statewide will adopt the year-round season although some will have lower bag limits during the winter.

Some popular Utah fishing waters will remain open through December, providing angling opportunities for hardy sportsmen. These waters are listed in the 1983/1984 fishing regulations in the year-round waters section. Among those open for the remainder of this year are: Flaming Gorge, Bear Lake, Lake Powell, Pineview, Willard Bay, Starvation, Price River below Scofield, and Yuba Reservoir. Anglers interested in these and other 1984 year-round waters should refer to the fishing regulations available at all Division of Wildlife Resources regional offices.

Sinkholes Sucking Rare Fish From Southern Utah River

^{2 Dec 1985}
HURRICANE, Utah (AP) — The Woundfin Minnow, a rare 4-inch fish found only in the Virgin River as it flows through portions of Utah and Arizona, is being endangered by sinkholes, authorities say.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife officials are considering two options to address the problem, including lining a 1,000-foot section of the river east of this southwestern Utah community of 2,400 to keep water from seeping into the sinkholes.

Another plan to preserve a 7.5-mile stretch of the river used by the fish is to divert the river into pipes and detour it several miles around the sinkholes.

The sinkholes were first spotted last spring, and may be recharging a huge underground reservoir of warm, salty water. About the same time the sinkholes appeared, officials say flows surged at the Pah Tempe Springs, which spouts from the Virgin River Canyon 2 miles downstream from the holes.

The increased warm springs flow into the river, which previously had contaminated about two miles of the Virgin, now affect more than nine miles -- and threatens the rare minnow.

Donald Archer, coordinator of USFW's Upper Colorado endangered fishes agency, said recent studies have found the minnows are remaining in contaminated waters with possibly alarming results.

"(They) seem to be less prevalent and there was no reproduction this year," he said.

The Washington County Water Conservancy District, which built the Quail Creek Dam recently to store spring runoff in the Virgin, also is concerned with the problem.

Ronald Thompson, attorney for the district, said "thousands of dollars" have been spent to re-channel the river to prevent water from pouring into the sinkholes.

Poisoning Strawberry

Being Considered

5 Dec 1985

As many of you are probably aware, fishing at Strawberry Reservoir this year hasn't been what it used to be. Fisheries biologists from the Division of Wildlife Resources have been studying Strawberry intensely for the last few years and have some astonishing figures on the drastic decline of survival, growth and condition of trout in 1985, as did angler use, harvest, and catch rate. The reason for this deterioration of the fish is the Utah chub and the Utah sucker. A rough estimate of the Utah chub population ranges from a low of 17,000 in 1974 to a high of 4,000,000 in 1985. This means there are approximately 200,000 lbs. of chubs requiring approximately 20,000,000 lbs. of food, the same food trout would be eating. It is obvious the trout fishery at Strawberry has been adversely effected by an imbalance with nongame fish, fisherman use has declined and the fishery and recreational use will continue to decline unless action is taken to eliminate or reduce the nongame fish population. If nothing is done, the cost to provide even moderate success would be greatly accelerated. Another factor that a management decision is essential at this time, is that the volume of the reservoir is expected to increase rapidly after 1988 and costs would be very much higher to try to correct the situation.

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources believes that the public wants Strawberry Reservoir to continue to be the family type fishery for which it is famous. Trophy fish is very attractive to some fishermen, but this type of fishery would cause a reduction of 50 to 90 percent in the catch rate. The goal set for Strawberry is to provide 1,000,000 angler hours annually and a catch rate of at least 4 fish/hr.

After careful study, it has been determined that, if funding becomes available, complete

chemical renovation of the reservoir holds the most promise of reaching the stated management goal in the least amount of time. It should guarantee a nearly chub free reservoir for at least 10 years. After this time, reinvasion of nongame fish is expected, but could be dealt with by means of biological control. This would include Kokanee salmon which prey almost exclusively upon zooplankton and do so more effectively than Rainbow trout, even in the presence of dense numbers of Utah chubs. Kokanee would be in direct competition for the same food, as the chubs. Kokanee are probably Idaho's most popular reservoir sportfish.

Smallmouth bass would be introduced in limited numbers but the sport fishery value would be extremely limited at Strawberry due to the short growing season available. The most important contribution would be their impact on the chub population.

Also used to control the chubs would be Bear Lake cutthroat, Eagle Lake and Gerrard Kamloop rainbow trout. These are all very piscivorous (fish-eating) salmonids and are likely to utilize Utah chubs as prey. The Gerrard Kamloop rainbow is especially piscivorous and should provide some trophy aspects.

Standard species and strains would be utilized immediately following the chemical treatment. The above mentioned species would not be introduced until problem species (chub, sucker, reidside shiner, etc.) are first encountered.

Complete renovation of Strawberry Reservoir (11,800 acres) is a very massive and expensive project but still considered the best means of making the reservoir a good fishery. Chemical treatment of reservoirs similar to but smaller than Strawberry and Strawberry itself (1961) have provided outstanding results. Scofield Reservoir was

treated in 1977 and is now an outstanding fishery. In one year Scofield Reservoir generated over 1,014,700 in expenditures for fishing recreation. The project paid for itself 10 times by the end of the first angling season (1979.)

In order to make the Strawberry Reservoir treatment project feasible it will be necessary to transport, mix and apply approximately 1.3 million pounds of powered rotenone. (Rotenone comes from a plant found in Peru, South America that kills all gill breathing organisms by restricting passage of oxygen across the gills.) Mixing the powdered toxicant into a water slurry will be done by a cement contractor. This would require a portable, on-site batch plant and three cement mixer trucks. Distribution of the rotenone slurry into thirteen reservoir sections will be accomplished by six 30-foot barges operated by DWR personnel. This operation is expected to take 755 barge trips.

Approximately 400 acres of the reservoir will require treatment by airboat. These are areas where growth of large aquatic plants is concentrated and would be impossible to treat with the barges.

Wasatch Little League Basketball sign-up and registration will be Saturday, December 7, 1985, at the Middle School. Registration - \$20.00 per boy, \$54 / cos / kee / f / 554

Little League Basketball registration to be held Dec.

outside shot, Union, exhibit- a crisp passing attack, was the to find a player under the basket for an easy inside shot. The second half however was another story. Coach Veri Tolley came out with a 1-3-1 zone defense and this made the difference. Wasatch was able to lug up the middle and, at the

Sheep transfer is in the bag with use of innovative net gun

Utah Division of Wildlife Resources biologists have captured 43 desert bighorn sheep scheduled to be moved from Canyonlands National Park.

The sheep are being moved to Arches National Monument, the San Rafael Swell and to remote areas around Lake Powell to supplement smaller herds. Two will also be kept at Hogle Zoo for big game studies.

Jim Karpowitz, DWR Southeastern Regional game manager, said the capture and transplant work is being done in cooperation with national park personnel.

According to Karpowitz, rather than use darts and drugs, the rare animals were captured using an innovative net gun.

Under the old method, used earlier this year in the capture process, the animals were herded by helicopter into waiting nets. Sometimes the method was successful, sometimes not. Catch rate was about one sheep an hour.

A net gun was demonstrated the last few days. Karpowitz said the net gun is fired from the helicopter hovering over the animals and harmlessly entangles them. The net gun, he added, doubled the catch rate and saved time and money.

Once the sheep were netted, they were weighed and measured, tested for disease and pregnancy, then transported by trailer to a new area and released.

Karpowitz said that the animals captured so far

Outdoor notes 2-6-86

have generally been in good physical condition. The project is conducted in late January and February when the sheep are generally more docile and easier to handle.

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The Utah Board of Big Game Control has set permit numbers for desert bighorn, buffalo and Rocky Mountain goats for 1986 hunts.

Available will be 12 resident and one non-resident sheep permits, 50 resident and five non-resident buffalo permits and four resident goat permits.

Applications will be accepted by mail only and must be received by Feb. 28. Application forms and hunting proclamations are available at DWR offices around Utah. For information call 533-9333.

The board also approved the sale of one sheep, one buffalo and one moose permit to the highest bidder.

Written bids will be accepted at the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, 1596 W. North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84116, until March 15.

Minimum bids for buffalo and moose will be \$2,500 and \$20,000 for the sheep.

□ □ □

Hunters should also be aware that the deadline for making application for other big game hunts — elk, moose and antelope — has been moved up.

The application period, usually during the month of July, has been moved from June 15 to July 8, in an effort to allow hunters more time between the big

Resident permits will cost \$200 and non-resident permits \$1,000.



DWR photo by Ron Ollis

DWR recently 'bagged' 43 desert bighorns for a move to Canyonlands.

game permit drawing and the hunting season.

Public meetings on the proposed hunts will be May 9-16 at various stops around the state.

□ □ □

Those hunters making application for buffalo hunts will notice there will be two seasons this year — Oct. 4-13 and Nov. 1-23.

According to Merrell Miller, the sportsmen's representative on the board, instead of one hunt with 50 hunters, it was decided to hold two hunts with 25 hunters involved in each.

Wildlife Arrests Hit

An All Time High

1 May 1986

Division of Wildlife Resources law enforcement experts report the arrest rate is at a record high for wildlife violations during the first quarter of 1986.

Assistant Law Enforcement Chief Craig Miya suggests three possible reasons for the high arrest rate: beefed up enforcement efforts, year-round fishing and increased license fees.

According to Miya, changing patrol techniques and realigning personnel efforts have put conservation officers in situations to encounter more violations. Year-round fishing puts more anglers in the field at this time of the year, and some anglers may simply not be buying licenses since the fee went up in 1985, hoping not to

get checked, says Miya.

The high violation rates are of concern because in most situations, a wildlife violation equates to wasting wildlife resources. Officer Miya indicated that half of the arrests so far are for fishing without a license.

Miya feels conservation officers of the state have a responsibility to the 400,000-plus individuals within the state who purchase licenses and are responsible for maintaining wildlife enhancement programs. "The sporting public that complies with established regulations deserve some comfort in knowing that Division officers are making it tough on the segment of society that chooses to take their chances and not comply," Miya concluded.



PHOTOGRAPHY

The Mammoth Hatchery, abo
equipped with steel raceway
being checked by Gordon Ne

days 14-5 pounding that kept the
Traps tied with Great Falls for the
Pioneer League lead.

Following tonight's game, the Trap-
pers will play host to Great Falls for
three games in Derks Field starting
Friday.

and Damon Dawson each joined Van
Every in scoring twice.

Rich Dunn started on the mound but
gave way to Mike Humphrey in the
fourth. Humphrey recorded his first
win, allowing seven hits and four runs
through the final 5 $\frac{2}{3}$ innings.

FUN-FILLED WEEKENDS START FRIDAY NIGHTS!

Hoof it up
to the Downs.

NOW! Friday night racing starting at 7:00.
Prizes given away after each of
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And a grand prize awarded at the
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STEREO

Fish Hatchery
26 June 1986